# EUROPE.

The New Treaty Resulting from the Eastern Conference.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON IT.

A Commercial Crisis Feared in France.

#### THE NEW AMERICAN LOAN ABROAD.

Banquet to General Sheridan in Paris.

The Cunard steamer Java, Captain Martyn, from Liverpool March 18, via Queenstown the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days later news than that brought by the steamship

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by his wife, the Duchess de Magenta, arrived in Paris on the 16th.

generals commanding the Army of Paris, couched

It is stated that 3,658 crosses of the Legion of Honor have been bestowed upon the French army in recognition of its services during the war. In addition to these rewards about the same number of military medals have been distributed.

M. Legouvé has written to the French papers complaining that licentious pictures and photographs, which during the siege entirely disappeared from the shop windows, have now begun to reappear.

An enormous trophy, composed of the captured French eagles, arms, &c., is being constructed in Berlin for the triumphal entry of the troops. A permanent monument of the war is also to be erected but it will not be completed until next year. ng the large number of French officers who

have just passed through Belgium on their way from Germany to France were Marshal Canrobert and Generals Wimpffen and Ladmirault. The Luxembourg Gardens have been closed to the public. The 115th regiment of the line is encamped

there. Three other regiments occupy the boulevards near the Observatory. King Amadeus has received from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden letters of congratu-

lation in reply to the announcement of his accession to the throne of Spain. The Madrid Gazette announces that the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of

Charles III. on the Spanish poet José Zorilla.

A letter from Kiel to the New Cross Gazette says: The steam gunboats captured from the French at Orleans are expected here. The carriage of these trophies by railway has been a most difficult task. A special train was required for each boat. The smallest of them will be taken to Potsdam, where it will be used by the Grown Prince for his trips on the lakes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Last Meeting of the Conference-The N w Trenty.

On the 18th of March the fifth and last sitting of the Conference, at which the Duke of Brogite, as representing France, was present. M. de Brogite presenting France, was present. At the Droger signed the "annexe" to the protocol of January 17. Lord Granville then read, article by article, the draft treaty annexed to the third protocol and the following articles were agreed upon as those which were to form the new treaty:-

Were to form the new treaty:—

ARTICLE I. Articles M., XIII. and XIV. of the Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856, as well as the special convention concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia and annexed to the said article XIV., are sbrogated and replaced by the following article:—

ART. I. The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanchies and the Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate Convention of March 30, 1856, is maintained, with power to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said straits in time of peace to the vessels of war of the friendly and ailled Powers, in the event that the Sublime Porte should consider it necessary in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of Barch 80, 1806.

blime Ports should consider it necessary in order to secure
the execution of the sipulations of the Treaty of Paris of
Aurt. 35, 1806.

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Aurt. 35. The Black Sea remains open as heretofore to the
mercantile marine of all nations.

Aurt. 45. The Commission established by article sixteen of
the Treaty of Paris, in which the Powers who joined in signing the treaty, are each represented by a delegate and which
was charged with the designation and execution of the works
necessary below laskteba, to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighboring parts of the Black Sea, from
the sands and other [unpediments which obstruct them, in
order to put that part of the river and the said paris of the
sea in the best state for navigation, is maintained in its
present composition. The duration of that Commission is
fixed for a further period of twelve years, counting from
April 24, 1871—that is to say, till April 24, 1883, being the
term of the redemption of the loan contracted by that Commission, under the guarantee of Germany, Austria, Huncomplision, established by article seventeen of the Riverain
Commission, established by article seventeen of the Riverain
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Commission, established by article seventeen of the said
treaty may be involved this latter shall form the subject of a
special convention between the coalenatory Powers.

ART. 6. The Powers possessing the shores of that part of
the Danube where the cataracts and the iron gates offer impediments to navigation, reserving to themselves to come to
an understanding with the view of removing those impediments, the high contracting parties recognize from the presson moment their right to levy a provisional tax on ressess of
commerce of every flag which may henesforth benefit thereby, until the extinction of the debt contracted for the execution of the works, and they declare article affects of the
Treaty of Paris of 1835 to be inapplicable to that part of the
river for a lap

river for a lapse of time necessary for the repayment of the dabt in question.

Ant. 7. All the works and establishments of every kind created by the European Commission in execution of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, or of the present treaty, shall continue to enjoy the same neutrality which has hitherto protected them, and which shall be equally respected for the future, under all circumstances, by the high contracting parties. The benefits of the immunities which result therefrom shall extend to the whole administrative and engineering staff of the commission. It is, however, well understood that the provisions of this article shall in an eway affect the right of the Sublime Porte to send, as heretofore, its vessels of war into the Danube in its character of territorial Power.

ART. 8. The high contracting parties renew and confirm all the stipulations of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, as well as of its annexes which are not annulled or modified by the present treaty.

present treaty.

Aur. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

Oplaions of the English, Russian and French Press on the Eastern Conference.

The Saturday Review says the farce of the Conference has ended with the foregone conclusion which was conventionally deprecated by Lord Granville. The Conference has taken upon itseif the duty of giving legal validity to a decision which would otherwise have been adopted without color of right. Ships of war and arsenals may henceforth be lawfully prepared for the invasion of Turkey; and English capitalists are ready at a moment's notice to provide for the cost of construction. It would have been a better arrangement to open the harrow seas without conditions or limits, so that an English or French fleet might in case of need exercise supervision over Russian armaments. The right of the Sultan to admit foreign snips of war will not prevent the Russian government from treating the exercise of the power as an act of hostility. The great diplomatic triumph achieved by Russia removes one serious obstacle to an Eastern war of conducest; but the maritime preparations against Constantinople, Which the Conference has sanctioned, will not alone suffice for the attainment of the object in view. As long as the Western Powers reta a supremacy at sea a second Sinope might be a barred victory, to be followed, perhaps, by another utstruction of the Russian empire to the shore of the Bospherus and the Mediterralifead hiust be a serious positical and unitary enterprise. The means to be adopted, and the impediments to be removed, are discussed by General Friedeeff, of the Russian army, in an able pamphlet, pointing out that it is through Austria the attack must be made. The Austrians and Hungarians have full notice of the policy which is to be directed against them.

The London Spectuator does not see that the result of the Conference on the Russian note is so much to be regretted. The Conference itself may be deplored as a compromise which ought to have been preceded by a Russian apology for the Czar's breach of faith, but there is nothing to lament in the agreement ultimately accepted. Under the revised treaty England can, should Turkey be menaced, act as freely in the Hack Sea as in the Mediterranean, and no guarantee against naval surprise by an enemy of Great Britain could be more perfect than that, if Russia advances into India we must fight with both hands would otherwise have been adopted without color of right. Ships of war and arsenals may henceforth

about the result of the labors of the Conference is as to the unconditional manner in which the first protocol, signed by the various representatives of Europe, seems to commit the great Powers to the theory that treates can never become obsolete. It is a dangerous thing to readirm the absolute bindingness of all treaty obligations without reference to time or change, when it is notorious that old treatles are constantly disregarded as purely obsolete by all Europe; and when every day some great change is antiqualing old engagements and making it all but ridiculous to insist on the fulfilment of them. Nor can it be denied that it was a mistake, while rivoting afresh so solemnly the binding character of old contracts, not to admit frankly that Europe needs some method of revising from time to time the international contracts on which the European nations have entered, and deciding which among them ought to be regarded as cancelled by the all-dissolving agency of historic change.

The Official Journal, of St. Petersburg, in an arti-

The Official Journal, of St. Petersburg, in an article upon the resolutions of the Conterence, says:cle upon the resolutions of the Conference, says:—

Notwithstanding the unmeasured and passionate outoursts of the European press the Powers have not interpreted Prince Gortchakof's note as a challenge, or as indicating any secret design against the honor and peace of Europe, but consider it as a reasonable and uppignt proposal. The result of the Conference, while affecting no rights and requiring no sacrifices, restores rights which had been interfered with, removes a symbol of international mistrust, strengthens the sincerity of the reliations existing between the Powers, and is an act of justice and a pledge of peace.

The Journal des Débals, of Paris, speasing of the

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result of the Conference, says:—

It requires all the proverbial cynicism of the chief organ of the English government to rejoice at an issue which is only a deep humiliation for the policy pursued during the last forty years by the Western Powers. England suffers for her Prussian policy, and Lord Granville in particuler suffers for the unfortunate obsequiousness with which he has yielded to family predilections. Every fruit of the Crimean war is lost. We must not be satisfied with fine words, but frankly face the situation. As far as we are concerned we have done for a long time with politics and sentiment. The sword of France is broken to-day; it may once more be unsheathed from the scabbard, but it will not be for Turkey. The aim will not be so distant as the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

## Other French journals write in the same strain.

#### ENGLAND.

The New American Loan. [From the London Economist.]

The prospectus which has been issued of the funded loan of the United States indicates that only a partial attempt to now to be made to carry into effect the scheme of Mr. Boutwell. The whole loan was to comprise \$1,500,000,000, in three classes of bonds-one bearing five per cent interest, amounting to \$500,000,000; a second bearing four and one-hall per cent interest, amounting to \$300,000,000; and a third bearing four per cent interest, amounting to \$700,000,000, the whole redeemable in ten, fifteen and thirty years respectively. And that this triple issue was seriously intended was shown by the announcement that subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds, and next subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds, and next subscribers for equal amounts of the five and four and one-half per cent bonds would be preferred to subscribers for the five per cent bonds only. The present issue, however, is for \$200,000,000 only, and the five per cent bonds, payable in ten years, are exclusively offered. So far the change is wise. It was not reasonable to suppose that so long as American six per cent securities were a little under par, or only slowly getting above it, the low rates of interest contemplated by Mr. Boutwell could be realized, though the prospect of such a conversion at an early date, as American credit improved and the accumulation of money for investment increased, was not at all unreasonable—provided always the conversion scheme was properly bailed. But the idea of converting at five per cent exclusively is not so far amiss, as there is no doubt now that the American six per cents would go above par if they were not redeemable. We see many objections, however, to the particular method stoposed by Mr. Boutwell. Apart from the unfavorable circumstances of the present moment, it seems to be a mistake not to make the conversion a forced one and apply to the whole debt, Mr. Boutwell making sure by offering a bonus or m some other way that all ho ders of the existing debt will convert or that he will find money to pay off those who refuse to do so. The failure of the present experiment, if it should fail, ought not to be conclusive against the success of a proper experiment adjusted carefully to the state of the market, the present degree of American credit and the likings of the investing classes. per cent interest, amounting to \$300,000,000; and a third bearing four per cent interest, amounting to

### FRANCE.

Grand Diener to General Sheridan-Who Were Present-Names of the Guests-The Members of the American Ambulance Decorated by the Government.

PARIS, March 15, 1871. The American colony in Paris is stirring up, and some fine dinuers and receptions are being given, well worthy of notice, among which I would cite that of Elliot C. Cowdin's dinner to General Sheri-dan on March 14, at Mr. Cowdin's fine residence, 154 Champs Elysées. The bill of fare was excellent.

MENU.

Huitres d'Ostende.

Potage a la Bisque, HORS D'ŒUVRE.
Truite a la Cedar Creek.
Plict de beuf a la Winchester.
Crustade d'Alanties a la
Five Forks.
Seile de chevroui a la Sbenandoah. SORBETS.
Poularde rotie et salade.

DESSERT.

The following gentlemen were present:—General P. H. Sheridan, Eillot C. Cowdin, James W. Tucker, William Goddard, General J. Meredith Read (United States Consul), Gratott Washburn, W. T. Read (of Tiffany & Co.), General Forsyth, Colonel Frank Moore, Charles Bowles (of Bowles Brothers), Dr. Baylard, E. B. Conklin, Colonel Mackay and several others. Mr. Washburne (the Minister) was not present, on account of slight illness. The salons were beautifully illuminated and profusely decorated with the most fragrant flowers. There were no speeches made nor toasts drank. The company retired after two or three hours' sitting. On Weanesday General Sheridan, accompanied by E. C. Cowdin, visited the Washington Club, where General Forsyth, General Read, G. Washburn and several of his countrymen received him. The General expressed himself highly pleased with the beautiful situation and elegandy furnished rooms occupied by the ciub, looking on Boulevard, Capucines, and the Rue de la Paix. In the evening the General and General forsyth sid General Read and the members of the diplomatic corps attended the reception of Messrs. Bowless Brothers, with the members of the diplomatic corps attended the reception of Messrs. Bowless Brothers, with the members of the American Ambulance. This is the first social gathering of the season sid was well attended. It snowed for an hour on the afternoon of March 15, but cleared off late in the evening. The city is quiet. Troops are continually leaving. The lime troops on the Avenue de l'impératrice left to-day for Versailles.

Dr. Swinburne, the nead surgeon, and Dr. W. E. Johnston, head physician, of the American Ambulance, have been decorated with the Legion of Honor for the very valuable services they render d. The ambulance was an honor to Americans and a treasure to the French, who are and have been unceasing in their praise of it. Of the amputations performed by these two dootors tweive out of fourteen were saved, and when the ambulance broke up ald and homes were procured for the few convalescent soldiers who remained, thus keeping them out of the sickly air of the crowded hospitais in the city. On dit that a grand affair du marriage is to take place next month in the American colony; the Annece is a beautiful contrail on the happy bridegroom is the son of a wealthy merchant of New York. were no speeches made nor toasts drank. The com-

Red Republican Demonstrations The the City—The Red cing Takes the Place of the French Ensign—Feeling Towards Amer-ica—The Returned Germans Threatened— Musical, Dramatic and Fashlounble Gos-

PARIS. March 14, 1371. Demonstrations at the Bastile are still kept up On Sunday no less than eight to ten thousand persons were assembled to witness the going and coming of the different companies of National Guards to deposit their flags, wreaths of immortelles, &c. At three o'clock on Sunday a detachment of the Two Hundred and Pifty-second regiment came with the red flag and deposited the crowns to cries of "Vivo la République Universal!" marched twice around the Colerine and then a speech. Then came the Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth with a black flag, with a large inscription in white letters, "THE REPUBLIC OR DEATH !"

tional Guards, accompanied by several of Garibaldi's heroes, bearing a red and a black flag and crowns of life everlasting. They excited the people a great deal, wild cries were heard among of "Vive Garibaldi and the republic," Then the leaders of the company would make a short speech, each man take a little bunch of the immortal and place it in his button hole, and march off. The last company that arrived were republicans of a more of the national tri-colors, and the inscriptions, "Vive la France et la Republic,," deposited their vreaths and made a speech, to the effect that each

cinzen should do his duty and obey his commander, speech as over the preceding ones. A fine band played all the national airs, and no disturbance of notice occurred. A feature of these detachments climbing up the ladder to the column of the Bastile so as to march around, was the "daughters of regiments," who accompanied them in their ascent.

Of course, loud cries of "Vive la file du Regiment !" These "filles" are not remarkable for the beauty of their faces-but if your foot is pretty show it.

THE RED PLAG still floats on the top of the Bastile. The Figure, alluding to the red flag having been placed there without the slightest authority and supplanting the true national colors of France, says:—"The republic of the United States is not certainly an ideal of per fection; there are many, many disadvantages to be found; but it is the image of order, and whoever should take it into his head to place on a public monument any other fing than the 'Starry Fing' the author of such a scandalous act would be imme-diately judged, not by the government, who would not have time to interfere, but by his fellow citizens." It appears from this article that the repub-ile of the United States is the model which the Figure offers to the French. What renders the United States powerful is that she is accepted and obeyed by the ent re world. Even all the royalists in Europe demand hospitality of it; and this republic has lasted nearly a century.

FFELING TOWARDS AMERICA. The Paris Journal and the Mot Wordre call the

Americans "singuliar republicans" — President Grant felicitating the Prussian empire, "while France, in the past has shed her blood for Yankee freedoum." The same Paris Journal has a long list each day of the Germans who have had the hardhood to return to Paris after having served in the army against Paris.

The following is the manner in which the paper denounces those who have returned:—"Editor of Paris Journal, Henry de Pene:—Sir—M. Browbacher, tailor, 47 Kue Richelten, is a Prussian—has returned to Paris to commence again his business. Yours, &c., Leon Benoit." Others who have been denounced have received orders to leave the city in twenty-four hours. Several who refused were arrested. Speaking of the papers that were suspended by government on Saturday La Patrie says:—"We are passing through an agitated phase, and the political waters in which we swim are very tempestuous, and, troubled thas, giving an excellent channe to a crowd of miserables to fish therein with profit." These papers, 'tis true, were all sensational. Le Yengeur has been suppressed three times; once it gave the most scandalous accounts of the private life of Jules Favre. The crowds of boys and giris selling these papers were provoking to the extreme. It was one of these papers that caused great excitement on Friday evening by crying out, "Assassination of the Emperor of Russial Six hundred thousaud men marching to Constantinople "&c., &c. CONDENNED RIOTERS.

Four of the rioters of October 21 have been condemned to death. The day they were condemned four journals were compelled to suspend publication—viz., Mot Cordre (of Rochefort), Le Vengeur, La Boyche de Fer and La Crie du Peuple. Banque, who is one of the condemned, is out on bail, but not in Paris, and likely he will remain away.

Is to be brought up to-morrow before the Court of Assizes. A mock regiment of Nationals, who pretend to be organized, and received, under laise pretended to be organized, and received, under laise pretend to be organized, and received, under laise pretend to

waist was made in short basque form to match the underskirt, and trimmed with velvet and Chantilly wast was made in short basque form to match the underskirt, and trimmed with velvet and Chanthly lace. The costume was short, and the effect was very beautiful. Her eventifig dresses were almost all satin and figured silks. Large satin stripes are very mach worn in evening and dinner toilets, but nothing of much note will be seen before April or May. The press on the subject of modes de Paris, says that it is fear of Beilville that prevent the ladies from dressing, and states that Paris has been much hurt by the threats of these defenders of the "republique rouge," who insult every one who happens to be decently dressed. There seems to be no law or reason to prevent these people. Their ideas of liberly, equality and fraternity are at a low standard.

LIBERTY OF BILL POSTERS,

On Monday noon a bill poster, whether for spite, curlosity or to make the advertisement more conspicuous, posted upon a fine residence on Boulevard Haussmann an immense green placard, "Dr. Charles Albert cures instantly all secret maladies." A large, indignant crowd assembled and declared the fellow ought to be arrested; but the National Guards were not in the vicinity, se that bill poster, of the most absurd advertisements were

tional Guards were not in the vicinity, se that bill poster got off all right. The crowd tors down the placard.

DURING THE SIEGE

some of the most absurd advertisements were posted up on many line residences and nothing was said, but to-day such an act and such an advertisement as this billposter wished to leave on the fine house of Mr. T. on Boulevard Haussmann was un peu trop fort. The boulevards are now rather clear of the soldiers, who are mostly camped on the Champs de Mars. Believille and Montmartre are quite calm, but cannons are still in their old places. Public carriages are still scarce, and when they are to be had the price is three times as much as it was before the war. The gates of Paris are now open till len o'clock at night and all the trains run regularly to the environs of the city.

THE SANITARY CONDITION of the city is still better than the preceding weeks, and the decrease is very encouraging to those who feared contagious diseases. The number from smallpox is 85; typhold lever, 258; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 29, cholera, 1; bronchitis, 379. The entire number for the week ending March 11 was 2,933. The city is very neat and clean; the weather mild and warm, with slight showers,

A letter from an American at Nice states that an old American sailor, belonging to the Franklin (now at Nice), was stabbed, killed, and then robbed by three Italians of Caribaidi's ulabanded heroes. They have been arrested and will be severely dealt with, and one probably executed. The officers of board the Franklin have orders not to go ashore at night unless they go armed. A Norwegian died suddenly on board from heart disease. The Franklin leaves in a few days for Spezia, Naples and Trieste. She returns home next fail. There are hosts of Americans at Nice, and the sea air is delightful.

Blanque's Proclamation-The President of the Commune Appeals to the People-Rather Severe on Gambetta and Company and the Thiers Government-The Men Sentenced Him to Denth-Mortality of Many Immortality of Principles. [Translated for the New YORK HEBALD.]

The following proclamation has been issued by M. Bianqui, now President of the Commune, who, like his colleague, Flourens, had been sentenced to death by the military tribunal, but was liberated by the insurgents. It is less theatrical than the procia mation of Gustave Flourens, but has in it much concentrated eloquence and a certain force of rea-soning, particularly when alluding to the comparison between the revolution of September 4, which succeeded, and that of October 31, which failed. The proclamation reads as follows:-

failed. The proclamation reads as follows:—

CITIZENS—On the 4th of September, a group of individuals, who, unuer the empire, had created for themselves an easy popularity, seized the reins of power. Taking advantage of the popular indignation they substituted themselves in place of the infamous government which fell at Sedan. These men were for the greater part the executioners of the republic of 1848. Under the cover of the first moments of surprise they proclaimed themselves who masters of France. The true republicant, those whe under all the governments had suffered for their principles, beheld with sorrow these usurpations of the sovereign rights of the nation. There was, however, no time to lose; the enemy was approaching, in order not to divide the nation everyoody devoted himself to the work of saving France. Boping that experience had at least taught something to those who have, as it were, been the creators of the empire, the present republicans consented without a mumur to serve under them in the name of the republic.

the republic.
What has followed? After having distributed among their friends all the places in which the Bonapartists were not retained, these men folded their arms and thought to have saved France. At the same time the enemy hugged Paris closer and closer within a circle of iron, and it was only by faise de-

spatches, by equally fallacious promises, that the

spatches, by equally fallacious promises, that the government answered our demands for enlighterment on the true state of affairs.

The enemy continued to effect his batteries and works of all kinds, and yet in Paris 300,000 citizens remained without arms, without work and soon afterwards without bread, on the pavement of the capital. The danger was imminent. It was, therefore, necessary to avert it. In the place of a government which owed its origin to an accident it was thought advisable to substitute the Commune. Hence the movement of the sist of October.

More honest than those who have had the audacity to call themselves the government of honest men, the republicans had not that day the intention of usurping power. From the incapable, cowardly and treacherous government they appealed to the people. In place of the power which originated from the general surprise and popular emotion they wished to substitute the government originating from universal suffrage.

Citizens, that is our crime, and those who have not feared to deliver Paris to the enemy, with her garrison untouched, her forts unsilenced, her walls without a breach, have found men to sentence us to death. But hapbilys people do not always die of such sentences. Often they come out stronger, greater and purer from these trials. If you die, impartial history will place you above those executioners, who in striking the death blow to the man have only sought to kill the principle.

Citizens, men are nothing; principles alone are immortal. Condiding in the grandeur and justice of our cause we appeal from the judgment whilen condemns us to the judgment of the whole world and of posterity. If we fall, posterity will, as it always does, raise a glorious monument to the marityes of the infamous scaffold which has been raised by a despotic and reactionary power.

Vice la republique!

Protest of Gustave Flourens While Under

Sentence of Death.

The following placard, signed by Gustave Flourens. whe was recently condemned to death by the Military Tribunal, was posted on the walls of Paris by the reds who subsequently released him by force from the prison St. Pélagie. Gustave Flourens is at present one of the leaders of the Commune:—

is at present one of the leaders of the Commune:

CITIZENS—In face of the unrighteous sentence which has been pronounced upon me it is my duty to protest in the most energetic manner against the violation of the individual rights granted by all constitutions. The accused should be judged by his peers. Such is the wording of the law. Well, then, I deny the title of judges to the assassin who have been appointed by the reactionary government. Appointed by a power which had not yet been recognized by anybody, on the flist of October, 1870, they cannot owe their prerogatives to a legitimate source. I have learned, by a long experience of human vicinsitudes, that liberty is strengthened by the blood of martyrs. If mine can serve to wash away the disgrace of France and to cement the union of our country with liberty I offer it voluntarily to the assassing of France who have caused the massacres of January.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe re-fers as follows to new difficulties now arising:—

fers as follows to new difficulties now arising:

There is a loud outcry against the new law which, by requiring commercial bills to be paid within seven months after their date, makes payable this very week the great mass of bills that fell due in August last, and that were left unpaid on account of the war. People say that if the object of the government had been to "strangle" commerce it could not have made a better enactment.

During the war trade of all kinds was almost suspended, and traders had to maintain themselves and families out of previous savings; how, then, is it possible that they can pay heavy bills all at once? Payment, they contend, oug; t to have been postponed for several months, or made only in small instalments. They predict that if the law be maintained unaltered it will produce a commercial crisis of unexampled magnitude.

ments. They preduct that if the law be maintained unaltered it will produce a commercial crisis of unexampled magnitude.

A still more serious matter if possible than that of bils is the payment of rent in Paris. The last two quarters were, by authorization of the government, leit unpaid, and a third one will, by the end of the present month, be due. The great majority of the Parisians, naving sustained serious losses in consequence of the war and of the siege, are without funds; but the landlords want their money, What is to be done? Among the workingmen the remedy desired is very simple, but rather radical—a law declaring that no rent shall be exacted for the three quarters. As to the better classes, some think a reduction ought to be accorded, but others would content themselves with time being allowed for payment. The government has charged a commission to examine the matter, and it is disposed to recommend that in évery district a number of persons shall be charged to arbitrate between landlords and tenants—that is, to grant reductions in, or even the total suppression of, the rent due, or to fix delays for the payment of it. But the proposition for compensation meets with no layor among the public. It is a general measure, applicable to all, that is desired, not the facilitating of individual arrangements or the grant of charity.

Descheance-A Terrible Scene in the National Assembly-The Storm Bursting Over the Devoted Head of M. Conti-Down With the Man of Sedan. [Translated for the New York HERALD.]

The Siècle gives the following description of the scene in the National Assembly when M. Coutt spoke

was imprudently provoked by M. Conti, but only know it from the cold account of stenographers caunot form an idea of the fearful excitement in the Chamber. Never has a painter dreamed or executed such a picture. All the members of the As sembly rose to their feet, as if aroused by the irresistible impulse of their outraged feelings. Seven hundred representatives were in a fever heat of excitement, stamped their feet, yelled, fleurished their hats and gave vent to their indignation by shouts of "Decheance !" In the tribune stood M. Conti, pale and impassible. With his eyeglass on hooked i his thm, pale, sinister and yet comical face, he looked like a member of the Secret Council of Ten, as represented in some buriesque. Braving the just anger of the Assembly, he remained cold and mo-

anger of the Assembly, he remained coid and motioniess before the tempest which he had provoked. Yells cross one another, and invectives are hurled through the intimate secretary of his master at the head of the ex-Emperor Napoleon. More shouts of "Decheance it" "Without the pale of the law "with the "Second December!" "No more cowards!" "No more traitors!"

The fury is unceasing, the yells become more and more passionately wild, fists are clinched, faces are livid and eyes bloodshot with rage, "Down with the Bonapartes!" "Down with Badinguet!" All of a sudden amid this crowd and tempestuous tumult there appears, as if by accident, a proud head above the tribune, side by side with the thin face of M. Conti. The visage of the new comer is red, his hair and beard are white. It is the visage of Victor Hugo, the author of "Napoleon the Little," by the side of the secretary of the man of Sedan. Terribly grand spectacle! From all lips there came one spontaneous cry of "Chattisement!" "Here is chastlsement!" (Châttment! Votta le chattiment!)

Alsace and Lorraine-Bismarck Reported Sick of His Bargain. The Manchester Guardian publishes the following

The Manchester Guardian publishes the following telegram from its Paris correspondent:

It is confidently stated that the Chancellor of the German empire is ready to renounce the herculean task he has imposed upon himsell of Germanizing Alsace and Loriaine. The determined spirit of resistance exhibited in these provinces causes him, it is said, already to consider uncertain the fruit of his conquest, and he would, no doubt, be disposed to accept something more certain and less dangerous in exchange for the two provinces. It is rumored that during the last two days overtures, not wholly unofficial, treating upon this subject have been made to the chief of the executive power. The question is said to resolve itself into one of money, and it is believed that were the indemnity increased by one and a hair miliards Count Bismarck would cede to France her provinces now annexed. Count Bismarck has admitted himself to be seriously embarrassed with regard to the political and commercial organization of the conquered territory, and the greater part of commercial Germany energetically protests against the damage and loss which will be occasioned by two great amount of competition effered by the Mulhouse manniacturers.

## "LARRY" KERR'S LODGER.

Verdant Countryman Suffocated in His Room-He Blows Out the Gas Instead of Turning It Off-His Place of Residence Un

The Eighteenth precinct police yesterday morning nformed Coroner Keenan of the death at the Putgam House, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, of Mr. Daniel Stewart, a man thirty years of age. Mr. Stewart retired to his room on Friday night, and ignorantly extinguished the gas without turning it off; consequently, it was flowing with full force all night, making it impossible for the occupant to remain in the close room without

the occupant to remain in the close room without being sufficated. As Mr. Stewart did not make his appearance the following morning.

SOMETHING WRONG WAS SCRIECTED, and the door of his room being forced in he was discovered lying on the bed in a state of insensibility. A physician was immediately called and applied the proper restoratives, but without permanent avail, as Mr. Stewart lingered till half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, when death ensued. Coroner Rechan subsequently repaired to the Putnam House and learned that deceased arrived in the city on Tuesday, and according to the hotel register, halled from Summford, Connecticut. From letters found in his possession it is believed that he has relatives in that part of the State. Mr. "Larry Retr, proprietor of the hotel, is making efforts to communicate with them. The body was sent to the Morgue, where Wooster Beach, M. D., will make a post-mortem examination.

Mr. Kerr kindly offered Coroner Keenan that in case relatives should not appear and ciaim the remains he would give them a decent burial in Woodlawn Cemetery at his own expense. The inquest will not be held for a day or two.

## THE ZURICH FESTIVAL.

Startling Peace Celebration by the Germans in Switzerland.

THE FRENCH MAKE AN INTERRUPTION

Speeches and Songs, With a Flintstone Chorus.

Remarkable Coolness of the Feasters.

Broken Chairs, Broken Heads and Broken Spirits.

The Civil and Military "Old Women Who Didn't Know What to Do."

#### DAYLIGHT REVENGE

Zurich, that city so celebrated for keeping its doors open that it never closed them for thirty years, has had some little difficulty on a late ignoble occasion in keeping them shut. There are, you know, in this place a good many Germans and German sympathizers, and also many French "luterned" and many French sympathizers. The Teutonic element resolved some days ago to give a festival in honor of the oneness of Germany, &c., but owing to the arrival of so many of Bourbaki's fugitives they had postponed their gala. At last, however, it came off (March 9), and proved rather what Artemus Ward might style

A GAY AND FESTIVE CUSS than otherwise. It was to take place in the Music Hall of the city, and in the evening of the appointed day a large number of German-minded folks, both iadies and gentlemen, might be seen wending their way toward the building. There is a large open square before the hall, and here groups of rather suspicious looking enaracters were assembled, view ing the guests with no favorable eye. Indeed, little

UNCOMPLIMENTARY APOSTROPHES were lavished upon the gentlemen as they went by, such as "German thief," "Prussian cur," &c., which were expressive, though inelegant. The guests, however, were not easily moved, but quietly passed in to their entertainment, which was to partake both of an oratorical and a musical character. It was about half-past seven in the evening that the company arrived; so darkness outside made the threat ening voices more formidable, and one almost won ders at the presence of several hundred ladies whose patriotism for Germany prompted them to grace the scene. The hall was prettily decorated with the black, white and red flag, and the black, red and gold one. A large picture of Germania also adorned the room. The ladles were placed in galleries which ran around the hall, the floor being occupied by gentlemen, and by a platform for the speakers and musicians.

A WARNING SPEECH The assembly having collected in large numbers, and the whole scene presenting a festive appearance, the Festival President, Professor Dr. Wishcenns, rose to speak. Of course, everybody exwords on the glorious and loyful occasion of the meeting—something about Swiss sympathy or German Fatherland love; a singular sensation, there fore, was caused by Professor Dr. Wishcenns begin-

m.n Fatherland love; a singular sensation, therefore, was caused by Professor Dr. Wishcenns beginning to address the assembly thus:—"I must carnestly beg this meeting not to take any notice of anything that may go on outside, and on no account to leave the building; the greatest possible precautions have been taken, and the expected attempt to distant, it at exceedingly lively commentary of the words of the learned Professor was here supplied by a shower of stones upon the windows. However, nothing daunted, the managers of the fete continued to rejoice under difficulty.

THE PESTIVAL.

It had been settled that the festival should commence with music and singing, and with music and singing it began, in spite of the stony shower which was more suggestive of the "halistone chorns" than of any other music. After this performance the President began his "feast speech," as they called it, but once more with an alarming rattle the mileontents outside chimed in with a saive of stones. The President, as cool as a cucumber, begged that the meeting would pay no attention to the stones, and proceeded with his speech. It need hardly be said it was the stones and not the speech to which the audience attended. Nevertheless the speaker went on till he had finished what he had to say on the sympathics of Switzerland. Other speeches followed, for they held on to their programme with startling perseverance.

"Let the speeches be made though the stones should fail" appeared to be their sentiment, if nobody listened that was everybody's own fault. The President then rose again and said he was "now able to inform the Assembly that troops were advancing to their defence, the Guards of the internet French soldiers were marching to the hall. The chorus now attempted the very popular "Nun Danket Aile Gott," and the results were something awful. There was a tremendous rush at the principal entrance on the part of the besiegers, during the stuging. A violent struggle ensued, which resulted in the capture of two men armed with pitchforks.

sued, which resulted in the capture of two men armed with pitchlorks. After this agreeable little parenthesis

PROFESSOR SCHERR,
the celebrated author of "Blucher and his Times," got up to speak. Wonderful to relate, he was so eloquent that he carried the room with him, and while stones flew in through the "CRASHING WINDOWS," his audience, superior to the occasion, cheered him vociferously. "Let us march against Philip," cried the Athenians when Demosthenes had spoken. "Let us disregard the siege," said the assembly (mentally) when they heard Scherr. But now outside the soldiers were heard advancing—excellent reserve troops—but the stone throwing seemed only to wax the faster and more furious. Still the courageous "festivity" struggled on, and with a patriotic perseverance really remarkable they now began to sing the "Victory Song" of Franz Abt, singing it aid through down to the last verse. When all at once he side doop near the ladies' gailery began rattling for the hiarm lyas given, an outcry rayd that French officers were frying for "There's the man," shrieked several voices. Then a scene of indescribable confusion arose. The uncky indies near the door screamed and fied in wild disorder. A number of young students ahd German workmen seized the chair legs and the music desks for weapons, tore down the waving flags and possessed themselves of the stucks to fight with. All in a body they risshed to the threatened door, which was rather deep set in the wall. It rattled violently, it burst open, and the officers rushed in, whereupon every small article of

FURNITURE BECAME ANIMATED by ready hands and flew in such a hallstorm around the invading heads that, after having taken so much trouble to get in, they tax stauty became possessed of the one desire to get out again. But the foremost of them were seized, and handled roughly enough; the others made their escape. A German student sprang forward and presented to the meeting as trophies"

Two Swords And Turker French Oppicers' Hars. The was greeted with loud appli

sprang forward and presented to the meeting as trophes
Two swords and theme french officers' hats. He was greeted with loud applate. Then a father vulgar victor—a Swiss by birth—burst through the crowd, drarging a captive after him, a fellow who had got knocked about and whose face was covered with blood. The Swiss dragged him upon the platform—erected for Such a different purpose—and, pointing him out to the assembly, said.—
"You see here one of the cowardly scoundrels."
Upon this the tumult heightened, and the hall resounded with the wildest outbursts of rage, and the interesting article exhibited on the platform might have been serjously damaged had not his "Barnum" carefully defended him. He stood be fore him, exclaiming to the multitude, "Don't dirty your hands with this lot of curs!" You see he was rather a vulgar victor, though not angenerous, Fighting outside the ball became dangerous and deadly. The Germans on the steps tried to

of the invading body, and some serious wounds

tried to

CUT OFF THE RETREAT

of the invading body, and some serious wounds were given and received. At last the French got into a neighboring building and escaped through a window on to the roof. It was stated that they set are to the building at their flight. Meanwhile, it spite of the remarkable coolness and perseverance of the "festival promoters," It was found perfectly impossible to

of the "lestival promoters," it was found perfectly impossible to

Finish the proceedings
as was intended. The windows were all smashed, the stones kept pouring in.

THE POOR LADIES

were huddled into corners of the room, where they were safest from these missiles. Lastly the commander of the "place" came into the room and an nounced to the President that he was really too weak to afford protection to the meeting. Indeed, the Swiss troops appeared rather to sympathize with the assailants, and the lack of energy among their officers called forth some displeased animadversions from the German side. But with troops not to be depended on, a commander telling them he could

not protect them, pelted with stones, and with a horrid, murderous row going on outside, music, singing and speech-making appeared highly inappropriate. The Military Direction and the Police Direction of the republic both appeared upon the seene, but whether or not "PILEY LIVEO IN A SHOR," they were certainly like the "old woman," of whom we read "she didn't know what to do," therefore the only thing to be done was to stop the demonstration on the part of the assembly and let everybody get home as quickly as possible when matters had a little subsided. It was a dreadule evening for the poor ladies, who must have suffered much and who were in a pitiable plight.

who must have shered much and was were in a pittable plight.

Finals.

The next morning the aggrieved hall was closed, in order to leave the investigation of the examining officials undisturbed; but in the afternoon the hardworked building had to serve as a sort of exchange, so it was opened again, whereupon the mob, who had falled to make their way in the night before, penetrated it in a body, tore down the German flags which were left, also the picture of Germania, covered them with dirt and destroyed them. It seemed rather a poor act of revenge, but it appears to irritate the other party, who declare that if the police had been inclined to be vigitant this insult to Germany might have been prevented.

#### MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Laguerrountere has again assumed the direction of the journal La France.

Two torpedoes exploded on the 14th inst. in the harbor of klet, killing two men and wounding several. The Chancellor of the Austrian empire has for-bidden the celebration of the German victories at Vienna.

the Empire."

On March 1, the day the Germans entered Paris, the rue De Berlin was rebaptized, and is now officed rue Richard Wallace.

President Thiers sent the following laconic note to M. Crémieux, dismissing him from the Ministry:—"My dear friend—I relieve you of a burden, which, for some time past, has been too heavy for you. After to-day you cease to be Minister. Believe me yours, Thiers."

About 100 workmen were engaged in preparing

which, for some time past, has been too neavy for you. After to-day you cease to be Minister. Believe me yours, Thiera."

About 100 workmen were engaged in preparing the theatre of the Palace of Versailles as the place of meeting for the National Assembly. This magnificent house, almost as spacious as that of the Grand Opera at Paris, was constructed in 1753 by the architect Gabriel, on an order from Louis XV., and hangurated on the 16th of May, 1779, on the marriage of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.) with Marie Antoinette.

The authorities at Monaco recently made a descent upon the house of M. Dusantoy, formerly tailor to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, and now editor of the Journal d'Epoque at Monaco. It was done at the request of the french authorities, in order to search for some important papers which M. Dusantoy was suspected of having received from the late prisoner of Winelmshöhe. It was thought that a proclamation of the ex-Emperor and numerous copies of the suspected Journal to Drupacu would be found. Nothing that could compromise the ex-court tailor was, however, discovered; but, at the request of the French goverament, a gnard of soldiers has been stationed around the villa of M. Dusantoy.

A dreafful accident is reported as having occurred some days back at Creuzot (Soane-et-Loire), by which eight men were killed and soven others seriously injured. It appears that between one and three o'clock in the morning some of the red republicans bloke into the charch and rang the afarm beil, and ran through the town calling the innabitants to arms. The military officials, believing the enemy was about to enter the town, made preparations for blowing up the railway into at the junction of Montchenin. A torpedo had been placed between the points of the rails for the purpose, and a soldier, who was about to place a boot in the same spot, struck it a blow with a had mer he held in his hand, the effect of which was an explosion and the instant death of eight persons, including the staff major of the eighneefs.

The

the engineers.

The North German Gazette makes the following remarks with regard to the war material which France bought in this country:—"Every medal has its reverse," says the proverb, and we have just been assurred that the materiel so therally supplied to France during the late war by American speculators, and about which German journals so often remonstrated, did us little harm and our enemies as little good. It appears at present certain that the clothing funished to the French troops from beyond the Atlantic was made from "shoddy." so that if a soldier accidentally stumbled his knees instantaneodsly made their way through his trowsers, and a coat had to be put on with the greatest care and tenderness, lest the arms should suddenly part company with the body. These articles were probably delivered as suitable and appropriate accompaniments to the shoes with pasteboard soles previously distributed to the French infantry. The rifles were chiefly of the class made "to sell," and had nearly all enjoyed a repose of several years The rifles were chiefly of the class made "to sell," and had nearly all enjoyed a repose of several years on dusty shop shelves. Many of them were very dangerous weapons—we mean to those who fired them. The result was that while enterprising Americans and their European agents made a very handsome profit by these transactions, the Germans and case of the complaint that dictator of the complaint continued and the complaint that dictator of the complaint continued the complaint continued to the paying extravagant prices for rotten cloth and worthless weapons, but we hardly see that the Germans can justly accuse the venders of unfriend-liness.

## THE PILOTS' PERILS.

The Pilot Bont John D. Jones Rus Down at Sea by the Steamship City . Washington-Narrow Escape of the Crew. On last Tuesday night, the 28th inst., the pilot boat

John D. Jones, No. 15, having on board several Sandy Hook pilots and a crew of seven men, was beating around, about 270 miles east of the Hoo looking for an inward bound vessel needing the services of a pliot. About half-past eleven P. M. they sighted the lights of a steamer, which they maged to be about four miles from them. They signalled her, and as soon as their signal was perceived it was answered, and the steamer changed her course and bore down in their direction.

As the steamer neared the boat the yawi was lowered into the water and manned by the pilots and most of the crew, leaving but two or three on board the Jones—the pilots intending to board the steamer on the starboard side, where a light was shown.

Soon after the manning of the yawi the steamer ran into the port side of the pilot boat, striking her abaft the main rigging and cutting her down to the water line. So violent was the nature of the collision that two of the hands on the Jones were plunged into the water, and fifteen minutes after they collided the pilot boat fined and sank.

Owing to the confusion and darkness prevailing at the time it was some twenty-minutes before one of the men's body was recovered, and then he was in a nearly lifeless condition, it requiring all their efforts, after conveying him on board the steamer, to restore suspended animation.

The crew lost everything they had on board, saving nothing but the clothes they were at the time.

The John D. Jones was but ten years old, and rejudged to be about four miles from them. They

saving nothing but the clothes they were at the time.

The John D. Jones was but ten years old, and reputed to be one of the finest vessels of her class. She was owned by Sandy Hook pilots and valued at \$6,900.

The pilots and crew were taken on board of the steamer, which proved to be the City of Washington, of the Inman line, bound from Liverpool to New York, and conveyed to this city, where they arrived yesterday.

## RRESLAU RENEVOLENCE.

A Kind German Woman Seeks to Provide for

Brooklyn's Orphars. County Nursery, Flatbush, Mr. Driscotl, under whose care is entrusted 400 children-orphans and half orphans, who have been at an early period of existence thrown upon the charity of that county—was waited upon by a buxom German woman, who was desirous of adopting one or two of the little waifs as her own. She stated that she had no children of her own, though married, and that her "better half" wanted to take upon himself the responsibility of providing for and bringing up a child or two. The woman was shown the little inmates of the nufsery, and selected a fine boy from among their number as her cnoice. The keeper informed her that he would inform the Board of Superintendents of the Poor of the matter and would notify their number as her choice. The keeper informed her that he would miorm the Board of Superintendents of the Poor of the matter and would notify her of their pleasure in the premises in the course of a week, when she could again call there. This was perfectly satisfactory to the German female philanthropist, who took her departure, promising to return in the course of a week. At the expiration of that time she again made her appearance. Mr. Driscoll, agreeable to custom, propounded certain queries as to her responsibility to act as guardian for the important trust which she sought in the matter of the indenture of a child to her by the county, and inquired what means were at their disposal 'herself and her husband's) of permanently providing for the poor body. "Yah, dat ish all right, Mine mon he vos very "Yah, dat ish all right, Mine mon he vos very vell oul. Blenty monish; unt goot recumulate browell oul. Blenty monish; unt goot recumulate browell oul. Blenty monish; unt goot recumulate browell of which you speak?" asked the official.

"Vell, dot is oan de railrote vere goes de sheam [Acomoter cars py. Ve had deer a lot, tind ve vos going dot ve pullt a 'oase booty soon ceiraldy—shuas so soon dot ve can bays fon der grount."

The woman in her simplicity here exhibited, as trath of her assertion and worldly wealth, a paper purporting to be a receipt for ten dollars as part payment for a certain plot at this sandy Eden of Long Island, said to being valued at forty dollars. Upon the payment of the balance—librity dollars—she assured her auditors that they would be independent and would probably want to adopt a coup lemore children. The keeper, entertaining most grave and potent doubts as to the value of such property, despite the assertion which has been made in the Interest of the locality in question that some lots were bringing 500 each there, and not judging favorably of the German Bresian temale's achility to provide for the nursing of Kings county, very properly declined to part company with his ward.